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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

R. D. THOMPSON, Publisher.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address The Commercial, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Business Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy extra to the getter-up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1871. NO. 320.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

Treatment of Germans at Lyons.

Remonstrance of Baron Von Arnim.

Sentence of the Editor of "Le Rappel."

Shipwreck and Loss of Life—Trouble in Mexico.

LONDON, October 2.—The ship James Booth foundered in the Bay of Biscay in the late storm, and nineteen men were drowned.

It is reported that Medina, in Morocco, is besieged by a force of twelve thousand Kabyls. Reinforcements are promised the garrison.

Remonstrance from Von Arnim.

LONDON, October 3.—Baron Von Arnim addressed a renewed remonstrance to Count de Remusat concerning the treatment of Germans by the citizens of Lyons. Count de Remusat again responded with the assurance that the government will protect and indemnify the Germans, and have the matter thoroughly investigated.

Napoleon's Secret Agents Arrested.

TOURS, October 3.—Secret agents of Napoleon, who have been intriguing for the restoration of the empire, have been arrested here.

Further of the Famine in Persia.

LONDON, October 3.—Mr. Sarit Dickinson writes from Teheran on the 7th of September, giving an account of the condition of affairs in the famine stricken province of Schoorassan. He says that during the month of July 8,000 persons perished in the city of Meshid, and that other inhabitants in the province had been carried off into slavery by the Algoans, who had taken advantage of the general disorganization to make incursions for plunder. The famine demanded such exorbitant prices for bread that the authorities had barricaded, and a number of the extortioners had been executed. Mr. Dickinson says that the country is disturbed by frequent insurrections. The cholera still rages, and its horrors were increased by destructive inundations; yet individuals are unconscious of the danger of the country and people, the Persian Government professed to avail itself of the aid proffered by the Governments of Great Britain and Russia.

The number of emigrants who have sailed from the port of Liverpool during the past three months was 50,600, an increase of five thousand over the number the previous quarter.

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The steamer Alexandria touched at Morville.

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VERSAILLES, October 2.—It is semi-officially announced that the negotiators of the customs treaty on behalf of the French and English governments have arrived at a definite understanding, and that the formal signing of the treaty will take place when the payment by France of the indemnity money now due.

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PARIS, October 3.—The court martial before which the editor of the *Rappel* was arraigned has found him guilty, and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs.

LONDON, October 3.—Thiers has notified Earl Granville that the commercial treaty between France and England terminates at the beginning of 1872.

STOCKHOLM, October 3.—In consequence of the rejection by the Lower Chamber of the government's bill for the defense of the kingdom, the ministers have resigned. The King has accepted their resignations, and is now forming a new cabinet.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 3.—The steamship Bremen touched at Southampton yesterday, en route for London has arrived at Queenstown. The steamship Lucerne has arrived at Brest.

The steamship Hermann, from New York, has arrived at Hamburg.

The Markets.

LONDON, October 3, 5 P. M.—Consols 93½. Bonds—5-20s of '62 92¾; 5-20s of '65 92¾; 5-20s of '67 92¾; 10-40s 90.

PARIS, October 3.—Rentes 56 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 3.—Cotton strong; middling uplands 9¾d.

Receipts of wheat for three days 26,000 bushels; American unchanged.

ANTWERP, October 2.—Refined petroleum 51 francs.

Reform in the House of Lords.

The London *Telegraph* of September 21 says: The Birmingham Liberal Association has addressed a circular to the Liberal members for Parliamentary boroughs on the subject of reform in the House of Lords. Should the Republican party ever obtain the ascendancy, the government will protect and indemnify the Germans, and have the matter thoroughly investigated.

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TAMMANY MAELSTROM.

Warrants for Tweed and Connolly.

Stinging Charge by Judge Barnard.

He Will Secure a Fair Election.

Hall's Attempt to Muzzle the Press.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1871.

HALL'S ATTEMPT TO MUZZLE THE PRESS.

The *Post* says: We are informed that Mayor Hall has undertaken to suppress *Harper's Weekly* in the streets as nuisance and indecency.

TRACKING THE VILLAINS.

A competent body of workmen, upholsterers, &c., have been selected by the Committee of Seventy to select and appraise the furniture, work, &c., of the county court house, and are now engaged in their duties.

A STINGING CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY BY JUDGE BARNARD.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, Judge Barnard, in his charge to the grand jury, alluded to the irregularities existing in the city government, and said that one of the evils which should be stopped was the taking of illegal fees by the city and county officials. The election laws were flagrantly violated. It was his intention to keep the grand jury in session until after the election, so as to secure the people a fair election. In this connection he enlarged on the general corruption, and subsequent ill fate as a fact that bears all the fast horses and fast women in the city are supported from the City Treasury.

BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

The Board of Apportionment met to-day and provided for the issue of city and county bonds to the amount of five and a half millions, interest not to exceed seven per cent.

ADDRESS BY WM. M. EVARTS.

The Committee of Seventy will invite Wm. M. Evarts, on his return from Europe, to deliver an address on the condition of the city.

MORE OF THE TAMMANY MAELSTROM.

It is understood that warrants will be served upon Tweed and Connolly. There is a great effort among the friends of Sweeny to save him from arrest, and it is possible he will escape. Henry F. Spaulding, who made the complaint against Hall, prays that Ingersoll, Keyser, Garvey and Miner may be subpœnaed and compelled to testify with respect to such charges, and to produce their books and accounts, and put them in evidence, and that the vouchers, warrants, certificates and books in the Comptroller's possession, or under his control, may in like manner be produced and put in evidence. William S. Copeland, formerly a clerk in the Comptroller's office, has made an affidavit about the payment of the vouchers. The following is an extract from the affidavit:

The deponent personally saw, identified and was acquainted with the greater part of the vouchers presented by Ingersoll & Co. The vouchers presented to April 26, 1870, were certified to by the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, subsequently such vouchers were certified as correct to by the persons named in such act, to wit., Mayor A. Oakey Hall, President of the Board of Councilmen, and the then President of the Board of Supervisors, William M. Tweed. Deponent examined such vouchers, and was struck with the fact that they were all drawn so, as is customary with all honest claims which are presented to the Finance Department, in accordance with and as required by the printed rules of the Finance Department, and which are posted up in other proof, of the correctness of the bills, or of the truth of the statements therein contained as to the supplies alleged to have been furnished. The said vouchers were fraudulent upon their face, in that it was utterly impossible that the furniture, cabinet work and fittings up therein itemized, as having been furnished to the County Court House, could have been supplied in, or used by the court house at any one time, and were sufficient to have filled to repletion many such buildings as the County Court House.

"The mode and manner in which such bills were presented and paid was also a fraud. The said vouchers were audited by the County Auditor, Jas. Watson, since deceased, and to his audit thereon, and with the audits of the board previously referred to, signed by Watson, delivered to the bookkeeper, with instructions to prepare warrants in accordance with the previous audit by the Board of Supervisors, Mayor, or Comptroller, and the Board of Audit, as was at this time to the voucher. The deponent was acquainted with the signatures of Hall, Tweed, Young and Connolly, and was afflicted at that their respective names were attached to such certificates, and to the County Auditor, which were affixed by stamping across the voucher upon the outside. The bookkeeper thereupon prepared a warrant, and it was then handed to the auditor of the audited vouchers, and the Comptroller thereupon signed. The warrants were then issued. The warrants were then sent to Hall, who, with said unsworn vouchers fraudulent upon their face before him, countersigned the warrants, and they were delivered to Ingersoll & Co., which was invariably endorsed by Ingersoll & Co., and the vouchers were filed away subsequently, and after the warrants went through the bank were returned to the Comptroller's office, where they were filed away in the vaults. The Comptroller's books were made immediately after the completion of the signatures to the warrant and prior to the delivery thereof, or to any person or party claiming money from said department. The entries upon the books and papers showed that the whole of the said horses and fast women in the city are supported from the City Treasury.

AS HONEST DISTRICT ATTORNEY NEEDED.

The *Times* says if the city had an honest public prosecutor, the Mayor would be indicted at once on the charges made against him. It has no expectation that District Attorney Garvin will do his duty in the premises.

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NEW YORK.

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TO SEEK CHEAPER HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

The Children's Aid Society sends west to-morrow ninety-five children and adults. They will be settled in Missouri, the majority in the neighborhood of Kansas City.

ARRIVAL OF W. H. SEWARD.

Arrived, the steamer Europa. Wm. H. Seward arrived this morning from Europe. Some friends gave him a hearty reception in the bay.

He left immediately for Peekskill, on the Hudson.

STRATEGICAL STRAKOSH—A FREE ADVERTISEMENT.

This afternoon a reception was given to Christian Nilsson on board the Swedish frigate Josephine, now lying in the harbor. A splendid collation was served to honor of the distinguished guests. On a toast being drunk to Strakosh, he had a parting salute was fired from the vessel.

CONSUMPTION IN JERSEY CITY.

A Mr. Cartwright, employed at the Water Works in Jersey City, having lately been discharged from that department, now makes disclosures of fraudulent transactions. He says that the engineer and foreman of the pumping house, during the present hot time, will present an enormous bill for coal, when in this part of the state. The frost and boiling department is responsible.

SERVED THEM RIGHT.

William Purdy, engineer of a tow-boat, shot two roughs, named Charles Kelley and John Flanagan, last night. They went aboard the boat and assaulted Purdy. Both are fatally wounded.

Commodore Ashbury, of the yacht Livonia, arrived this morning by the Java.

ESTIMATE OF DAMAGES.

In the Brooklyn courts twenty suits are pending against the Staten Island Ferry Company for damages received in the Westfield explosion.

TRIAL OF MADAME VAN BUSKIRK FOR SALE ABORTIONS.

The trial of Madame Van Buskirk, in Brooklyn, today, on the charge of causing the death of Emily A. Post, by abortion, resulted in the disagreement of the jury, and the accused was admitted to bail pending a new trial.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamer Silesia from Hamburg.

POLITICAL.

The Town Elections in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, October 3.—In New Haven city at the town election yesterday, six out of eight wards went Republican. The city government will be strongly Republican. The Democrats elected the Town Clerk and Selectmen by greatly reduced majorities.

HARTFORD, October 3.—In the town election held yesterday the Republicans made a great victory, electing A. S. Stillman over F. A. March, for First Selectman, by a majority of 1,500. The whole Democrat is elected on the Board. The Democrats elected Levi Woodhouse Town Clerk, by a majority of 20, and John Finney, Collector, by twenty-one majority, also one grand juror. All the rest of the officers chosen are Republicans by a majority of from three to four hundred. New Britain, West Hartford, Vernon and Wetherford, also go Republican.

Meeting of the New York State Central Committee.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The State Central Committee of the Republican party held a secret session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-day. The only business transacted was the appointment of an executive committee to report on the best means of carrying out the resolutions of the State Convention on the constitutional questions of the city.

Judge Barnard Renominated.

Judge Barnard has been renominated by the Republicans for Justice of the Supreme Court. It is understood that the Democrats will make the same nomination.

Pressure Not to be Resisted.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 3.—Gen. Lagrange, Superintendent of the Mint, notified a number of old employees that they must resign. The gentlemen are sure he must dispense with their services. Their places will be filled by appointments by the commissioner of the present administration.

Tammany to Fire a Salute.

Arrangements are completed by the Tammany Hall General Committee for a salute of 1,000 guns in honor of the Democratic victory and the nomination of the nominees for state officers by the Democratic State Convention, whether the Tammany Hall delegates are admitted or not to the convention.

JOHNSTOWN FAIR.

Auspicious Opening—Fine Displays.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 3, 1871.

The Johnstown Fair opened to-day very successfully. The agricultural departments are pronounced equal in quantity and superior in quality to the combined fairs of Altoona, Greensburg and Indiana. The display of horses, cattle, &c., is unusually fine, and some two thousand persons were present. To-morrow, Thursday, if weather is fine, will present an enormous crowd, as everybody in this part of the state. The floral and floricultural department is magnificent.

FIRE AT NEW BRIGHTON.

The Building Where the Murder Occurred Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., October 3, 1871.

The building where the shooting of Grant by Horton occurred, on Sunday, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. General satisfaction is expressed that the place is destroyed. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Another Fire at Steubenville.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 3, 1871.

An old frame building used as a stable and workshop by Mr. Richard Ward, situated on a back street opposite the gas works and surrounded by a large number of frame structures, was destroyed by fire this morning. The firemen were promptly on the ground and "thus prevented what might have been a destructive conflagration. Loss trifling. G.

N. Y. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Immense Crowd at Rochester—Rumor that the Tammany Delegation Will Not Press for Admission.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 3.—The indications are that the Democratic State Convention will be more largely attended by spectators than was the Republican Convention. All the hotels are already crowded. The leaders are discussing the prospects of the Convention. The talk is that the Tammany delegates are to be ruled out, because, as one of them said, "there are votes enough to do it." The indications are that there will be no contest in the organization of the Convention, and that the Tammany delegation will not press for admission.

NEW YORK, October 3.—A Rochester special says: The platform of the Convention, as foreshadowed by prominent delegates, will denounce the New York frauds, demand the repeal of the present city charter, and the election by the people of all officials, and direct the district attorney to prosecute at once all those charged with fraud, to the end that the guilty may be brought to punishment.

Mr. Tilden to-day refused to call a meeting of the State Central Committee, expecting thereby, it is said, to be able to appoint a temporary chairman himself, and exclude the Tammany delegation.

ROCHESTER, October 3.—Up to nine o'clock this evening there was no change in the situation of the New York delegation question. Among those named as candidates for nomination are the following: Secretary of State, F. Hilbers and John F. Hubeard, Jr.; Comptroller, Lucius Robinson, George Cuyler and R. Davis Noxon; Treasurer, George W. Cuyler and D. J. Halsted; Attorney General, Smith M. Ward, J. Thomas Spriggs, Edward D. Morris and Alberties Perry; State Prison Inspector, B. R. McNeil, B. B. Jones and J. W. Kinne; Canal Commissioner, George W. Chapman and Minard; State Engineer, V. R. Richmond, William R. Walrath and Olmstead.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

The highest barometer continues as on Monday afternoon, in the South Atlantic States, but the pressure has fallen very generally east of the Rocky Mountains. The area of low barometer which has been moving very slowly along the Texas coast, is now off the mouth of the Mississippi river. Rain has been reported from Arkansas, but is now confined to Southern Louisiana and Alabama with irregularly brisk winds. Partially cloudy weather, with cloudy weather prevail in Lower Florida. The low barometer off the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie regions is moving rapidly over the Middle and Eastern States, and will cause threatening weather to prevail on the East Atlantic coast, and the low atmosphere has extended from Lake Erie and Ohio southward over Tennessee. The pressure has fallen decidedly at the Rocky Mountain Stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to fall in the Southern and Gulf States, and rain storms now prevailing there extend to Georgia. Rain is also probable during Wednesday in the Carolinas, and continued westerly winds with hazy weather on the lakes.

The Fittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad vs. McKeesport.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In answer to several communications which have lately appeared in the public prints, misrepresenting the action of the Board of Councils of McKeesport, as to the request of the Railroad Company for the privilege of using certain streets for the purpose of making a "Y" at this point, permit me to state the facts in the case. Starting with the false premises that Council *refused* the privilege, the writers of the communications referred to work themselves into a passion, and heap unmerited abuse on Council, while for the Railroad they have nothing but praise. The people are charged with being anti-progressive and old fogyish, opposed to manufacturing in their midst, and disposed to throw all manner of obstructions in the way of those establishing themselves. The facts are here, and many other statements equally absurd have been made. Now, what was done by Councils and the people to bring down on them all this trade of abuse? The Railroad Company sent to a duly representative here, (who, by the way, has a very large ax to grind,) asked of Council the privilege of laying a track in and along Second street, from the present "Y." A remonstrance against granting said privilege, signed by a majority of the property holders on said street and vicinity, was presented to Council; also a petition in favor of said privilege, signed by a majority of the legal voters, the numbers of whom did not own any property, and had not a dollar's interest in the matter. Names from Versailles township were obtained, as well the list to a respectable size.

Under these circumstances, Council hesitated to take final action on the subject until the people themselves (for they are right in crowing because they *should* be) should determine in favor of or against. Ten days time was proposed for this purpose, when the representatives of the Railroad Company, not satisfied with the action of the people, asked for their request, stating that the time asked for would be fatal. Council then, in order to have the matter pressed by at the glass works immediately, and that action ten days could go around they would have secured the right of way, and could then proceed to any other point. Other equally alarming statements were made which I forbear to repeat.

Now, for this reasonable precaution on the part of Council, before submitting to place on one of our thoroughfares a burden which would be a lasting injury to this city, in a few years might prove a curse, Mr. Hugh Logan said Council was "fogy," and they are to be tradesed in public prints, and be denounced as opposed to the best interests of the citizens. Just here I would say that our present Council are all property holders, men who have been elected by the people for the best interests of the people, and who, perhaps, have as much pecuniary interest in legislating for the interests of the city as the "one for many."

Now for the fatal results following the unfriendly action of the "unfortunate choice." A petition to have the Braddocks accommodation train continued to McKeesport was signed by a majority of the legal action of the officials in power at this end of what is soon to be a great railroad trade. East and West. In a few days the petition comes to Council from the one Angel, Master of Transportation, etc., of your people from the "Monongahela House," and the "Anchor." And other *higher* officials, equally *shrewd* and brilliant no doubt, have also signed. A branch road up Crooked run, through high hills, deep ravines, and primitive forests, and this leave McKeesport in her beauty, shade and solitude. Oh, no! Let us not be the calamities with which the great minds at present governing our country are cursed, unless their requests are speedily complied with.

It is generally believed that railroads are operated for the benefit of the people, and not to be run up and down pay, or promise in the near future to do so, but they are quietly and steadily operated from day to the day the first train passed over the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, up to the present hour, that the receipts from the passenger and freight at McKeesport have been greater than from any other point on the road, which is the best proof of a management that is blind to the best interests both of the town and road. Since the new line of road has been operated, McKeesport every fifteen miles from the city, and yet they have never been able to arrange a schedule by which passenger trains were expected to make the run in less than one hour and a half, and we do not expect them to do that, I say, but passengers who are compelled to travel on this road know how miserably they fail to do it, and to what fault this location. An hour and a half is about what we calculated on, and this is not an uncommon occurrence. We are about the only town on the line of the city as Sewickley, yet people living at Rochester can make their business in the city and return to Pittsburgh in less time than we are compelled to spend in the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

The time of freights has been even more. To my certain knowledge freights that were received at Pittsburgh in the morning were not received at this point until Friday or Saturday. Two engines have come to us by knowledge where parties who had freight, owing to the uncertainty of the contracting parties, have had them shipped by river.

And this is why Mr. Logan and the other parties we presume, as "one for Many," which, because we would not grant the privilege of running a road we wanted and just when they wanted it, threaten to make our town only a "flag station" on the road.

Now, a reasonable application for a road would see in the relative portions of the town and railroad interests all changed, and we suppose our new friends on the opposite side of the river have shown so much energy, does it not become the management of the Railroad to keep up with the times, and adopt a policy that will advance instead of clog the progress of the town. Together with their efforts to injure the town, is added to the best interests of the town as the management of the railroad seems to be as to the best interests of the company.

CONSISTENCY.

NON-EPISCOPAL METHODISM.

Meeting of Muskingum Conference at Tiffin, O.

Muskingum Conference of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) Church began its annual session at Tiffin, O., on Wednesday, 27th ult. This is one of the largest conferences in the Methodist (non-Episcopal) church. A correspondent has sent us full reports of each day's proceeding, but, owing to the great pressure on our columns, we are able to give but a mere outline of the more important business transacted. Rev. William Hastings, D. M., preached the annual sermon on Wednesday. An innovation on the old way was made in inviting women as well as men to honorary seats in the Conference. Reports of members showed the church to have been unusually prosperous throughout the year.

On Thursday the election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Rev. William Hastings, A. M.; Secretaries, Rev. J. B. Wilkins and J. F. Williams, Esq.; Committee on Pastoral Address, Rev. Mr. Burns, Rev. J. G. Hoagland, H. E. H. Barbeck, and J. L. Barker.

The reading of the report on missions was received. It showed that under the efficient efforts the church recently had awakened a new interest in its cause, and that collections were taken in all churches much more liberal than ever before. The Home Extension Society had also been organized with the object of helping feeble churches. Messrs. Martin L. Jennings, H. Hibbard and O. V. W. Chandler were appointed as itinerants, and Rev. Mr. Burns was appointed missionary. Fifteen young men are being helped to prepare themselves for the ministry.

On Saturday the committee on Statistics reported, giving the amounts paid for salaries, contributions for ministerial education, support of bonded debt, &c. The number of members in attendance at the Conference was given at 1,000. Steubenville was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting, the time being the last Wednesday in September, 1872. Resolutions were added to the church, a report, showing this branch of the church now to be growing in interest and importance. During the last day other resolutions were added to the church. A highly favorable report was received as to the progress of foreign missions, under the control of the Board of Missions, and on Friday four young men were ordained for the ministry.

CONSISTENCY.

Sugar Crop Estimates.

The Cuba Sugar Bulletin states the Commissioner of Agriculture is so much pleased with the information concerning the sugar crop. He estimates the crop of 1871 at 600,000 tons, or about 100,000 tons more than the crop of 1870, according to the Commissioner's figures, was only 500,000 hogsheads, so that the total of the crop of 1871 will be about 140,000 hogsheads. The New Orleans *Picayune* believes that the crop is so good that 600,000 hogsheads of sugar will be made, and the trade circulars generally estimate the production at 550,000 hogsheads. The Commissioner of Agriculture is a practical planter, and his estimate is probably the most reliable estimate, the data of the last crop having been according to his journal, 140,000 hogsheads more than the crop of 1870, and such is the case in many places, and consequently that a similar crop may be expected, and the Commissioner's estimate of the amount and damage which may have been done to the cane by unfavorable weather is more than offset by the increased acreage planted.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Naval Reception of Prince Alexis.

Transportation of Bonded Goods

POPULATION STATISTICS OF OHIO.

Irregularity of Newspaper Mails.

The International Money Order System.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 3, 1871.

Reception of Prince Alexis.

The Navy Department has given its orders for the arrangements connected with the reception of Prince Alexis. The Congress, Iroquois, Kansas and Severn comprise the fleet to receive the Russian vessels off Sandy Hook. Vice Admiral Rowan will be in command. These vessels will take a position at the lowest end of New York bay before the 18th inst., and await the visitors. On the appearance of the Russians, they will steam out three miles and meet and escort the guests to the city. The usual salutes will be paid, and upon landing, the Prince will leave immediately for Washington.

Transportation of Bonded Goods.

The Secretary of the Treasury has granted the request of the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, to be allowed to carry free goods in their sealed cars with bonded merchandise. Heretofore the regulations have often made it necessary to run bonded cars through only partial loaded, or to delay the goods offered until enough accumulated for a full load. This new order removes one of the most serious drawbacks to prompt movement by the transportation companies.

The Population of Ohio.

The total population of Ohio, as reported in the ninth census, is 2,656,266. Of these, 2,292,161 were born in the United States; 2,279,182 whites, 62,887 colored, and 98 Indians; 372,490 in foreign countries; 372,164 whites, 326 colored, 1 Chinese and 2 Indians. The number of persons born in the United States born in the State of Ohio is 2,649,296; of these, 1,442,315 still reside in the State; 2,199 in Arkansas, 12,235 in California, 6,926 in Connecticut, 16,013 in Illinois, 19,259 in Indiana, 126,280 in Iowa, 38,295 in Kansas, 19,553 in Kentucky, 1,499 in Louisiana, 5,163 in Maryland, 1,427 in Massachusetts, 62,297 in Michigan, 12,661 in Minnesota, 1,171 in Mississippi, 66,042 in Missouri, 10,759 in Nebraska, 1,508 in Nevada, 1,746 in New Jersey, 7,512 in New York, 4,031 in Oregon, 19,296 in Pennsylvania, 4,439 in Tennessee, 2,932 in Texas, 12,164 in West Virginia, 23,164 in Wisconsin, 2,641 in Colorado, 1,137 in Montana, 1,133 in Utah, and the remainder in other States and territories.

Irregularity of the Mails.

The west-run newspaper mails for this city have been shamefully irregular for nearly a month past. The fault is not with trains, but arises from the gross carelessness of postal agents.

The Case of Defaulter Thomas.

The name of the defaulter whose case was compromised by the Department, and the details of which have not been given to the public, is Charles Thomas, and he holds a position as Major in the Engineer Department. His defalcation was discovered at the time of the death of Mr. Hodge, but only amounted to twenty thousand dollars, which sum was paid by the father of the defaulter.

International Money Order System.

The system of money order exchanges between Great Britain and the United States went into effect on Monday, and six money orders were purchased on that day, and there is a prospect that the business will be quite large. It is not generally understood that remittances to any country in Europe, save perhaps France, can be made under the present law and regulations, as the European money order system is based upon the principle of reciprocity. The people are charged with being anti-progressive and old fogyish, opposed to manufacturing in their midst, and disposed to throw all manner of obstructions in the way of those establishing themselves. The facts are here, and many other statements

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY,
DAVID S. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW HOWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HIRAM K. SAMUELS, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNIGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patten.
POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

GENERAL GRANT will arrive in Pittsburgh this forenoon, and be the guest of the citizens throughout the day and probably a part of to-morrow. This evening there will be a reception at the Monongahela House, when our citizens will have an opportunity to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

According to the theory of the new Australian prophet, MILLAR, every person now living on the earth is the representative, or rather the reproduction, of some other person who lived in Biblical countries and ages. It is no longer difficult, therefore, to account for the origin of the Democratic party. The organized terrorism of its Southern wing, as represented by the Ku-Klux, is derived from CAIN; and the organized robbery of its Northern element, as illustrated by Tammany, comes from Iscariot—"for JUDAS was a thief."

The Pittsburgh *Post* furnishes the most striking exemplification of what is meant by the saying "Given over to believe a lie," that we remember ever to have seen. Not only is it actually in love with its own falsehood, paying court to it as fondly and assiduously as though, instead of being a goblin damned, it were an angel direct out of the brightest heaven, but it is so utterly infatuated and lost to decency as to button-hole its neighbors and request them to admire the foul features of the hideous hag. Reiterating its repeated and as often disproved assertions respecting the defalcations of ex-Collectors of Internal Revenue, it has the hardihood to request us to lend its reckless statements the sanction of our own indorsement. No, thank you, neighbor. If you have forgotten the fate of ANANIAS, we have not; nor have we the slightest intention of inviting the doom which you so impiously provoke.

Every person has taken notice how much the pride of the Germans of this country in their native land has been enhanced by the consummation of German unity. The consummation of Italian unity seems to have had a similar effect upon educated Italians settled in the United States. As evidence of the change it is interesting to learn that a number of Italians in New York city on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the discovery of America, met together and instituted a *fete* to be observed in future in commemoration of the day. No discovery ever made was more directly due to the genius and character of the discoverer than the discovery of America. "That conquest of...reflection," as the great HUMBOLDT calls it. As COLUMBUS was an Italian, it seems at once proper and natural that his compatriots, especially those of them who live in America, should commemorate the event, and thus yearly remind us of their national participation in the history of the country of which they have become citizens. Were *fetes* an American institution, it might be well for others as well as Italians to join in the celebration.

The whole country will feel an interest in the result of the New York State Democratic Convention, which assembles at Rochester to-day. It is evident that the Tammany Ring intend to make a square fight, or rather a fight to win, no matter what amount of political gouging may be necessary; and it is equally certain that the tremendous uprising of the people has by the grandeur of its proportions scared a very considerable body of the Democracy into recognition of the absolute necessity of crushing out the systems, at whatever cost. No matter how it arose—and it is beyond question that the present movement of the Democratic reformers had its origin in a moral panic for which, except for the service of the *Times* and other Republican journals, in revealing the incomparable infamy of the Ring, we might have looked in vain—it is clear that the universal sentiment of the State Democratic press is now against the New York officials. But Tammany is desperate, and will fight to the last gasp, as is sufficiently shown by the character of the delegates whom it has chosen, and among whom every forlorn reality, ill repute, and brazen defiance of honest public opinion is represented. If this delegation should be excluded from the Convention, the whole power of TWEED and his followers will doubtless be directed against the ticket; while, if it is admitted, not an honest Democrat in the State will be able to support the nominations. The party cannot remain silent respecting the frauds in the city government, neither can it speak without condemning its own friends. It is a momentous crisis; but we hope the newly discovered advocates of a pure and honest government will be found equal to the emergency.

The official September statement of the public debt, published in our telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning, is admirably designed to inspire with pride and gratification every patriotic citizen of the Republic. It is a noble exemplification of the almost boundless resources of the country, as well as a most convincing proof of the general honesty and ability with which the great financial system of the nation has been handled. The reduction for the past month was $13,458,620 60, being at the rate of over a hundred and sixty millions of dollars a year; while during the term of the present administration the gross diminution has reached the sum of $264,799,319 63; and this, although taxes have been repealed which were yielding eighty millions a year in 1869, and which—apart from any allowance for their elasticity—would consequently have produced upwards of two hundred millions down to the present date; in addition to which the Republican party stands pledged to still further curtailments of taxation, the expansiveness of revenue which has almost neutralized the effect of past reductions, being the best proof that could be afforded of the absolute safety of a continuance in a similar line of policy. Every fresh decrease of the debt tends, of course, to improve and strengthen the national credit, and to facilitate the negotiation of new loans at lower rates of interest. The good effect which this rapid reduction has already had in increasing the credit of the Republic, is shown by a comparison of the rates of interest realized by holders of United States securities at different periods within the last few years. At the close of President BUCHANAN'S administration, this rate was 8.14 per cent. Upon the accession of the present administration, notwithstanding the greatly increased expenditures incurred in putting down the rebellion, it had decreased to 7 per cent., which was equivalent to an increase of the borrowing power of the government of about 16 per cent. Since the 1st of March, 1869, this rate has further decreased to 5.20 per cent., which is an increase of borrowing power equal to more than 30 per cent.; an appreciation which tells its own story, and is the most eloquent vindication which the financial policy of the government could possibly receive. Against such facts and figures as these it is impossible for Democratic orators and organs to make effectual headway. Loud as they will, they cannot rage away their healthy and economical significance. As a man of the honest, hard-working class can fully appreciate the difference between the manner in which the Republican party administers the financial affairs of the country, and the policy of the Democratic party, as illustrated by the city government of New York. What the one does for the nation, our advanced and advancing credit in the money markets of the world, our decreasing taxation, and general prosperity show; what the other would do, should it obtain ascendency, let the repudiated bonds and the impaired mercantile credit of the great city where it has so long held undisputed sway, attest.

THE NEWCASTLE STRIKE.

It appeared from a dispatch in our issue of yesterday, that Mr. MUNDELLA, M. P., is endeavoring to settle the differences between masters and workmen at Newcastle by arbitration. Many readers doubtless remember the very strong terms in which that gentleman, when in this country some time ago, described the success which had attended the application of this method by himself and other manufacturers to the suppression and prevention of strikes. Indeed, according to his narrative, the strike as a resource of the laborer seemed to have become almost impossible in England, through the adoption of boards of arbitration as an all-sufficient substitute, and the Newcastle difficulty may, therefore, have been a surprise to some. Rightly looked at, however, the Newcastle trouble is not at all inconsistent with Mr. MUNDELLA'S statement. In its object, the shortening of the hours of work, it is a new movement and indicates another stage in the controversy between capital and labor, and hence has an element of difficulty with which at the time of Mr. MUNDELLA'S visit, no board of arbitration had attempted to deal. Furthermore, it seems to have been instigated, as it is certainly cherished and sustained, by the International Society, an agency never before active, we believe, in any of the great English strikes. The announcement of Mr. MUNDELLA'S endeavor to effect a settlement is therefore one of great interest, as in the attempt the method of arbitration will be put to trial under somewhat novel conditions.

We may even hope that this Newcastle strike is destined to be the means, or rather the occasion of opening the eyes of British workingmen to the folly of obeying the dictation of the International leaders. Though we may not affirm that a strike is never justifiable or expedient, a strike, generally on this side of the Atlantic and always on the other, is the cause of fearful suffering to individuals, and a mere calamity to those who directly take part in it. Whatever benefits result from the movement usually accrue not to them, but to their successors. The savings of years are consumed, debts are contracted, and, besides the misery of the present, the future is so heavily drawn upon that, even should the demands of the workmen be conceded, the ground lost can never be recovered. General demoralization is the consequence, and the evils of a single strike may be traced in single persons and in families through generations. With reference to the Newcastle trouble, every person of reflection must see that, so far as the time of a day's work is concerned, the interests of the masters and the interests of the workmen are identical. Reducing the hours of labor from ten to nine, the employers would be compelled either to require a longer term for the fulfilment of their contracts, and thus throw them, or most of them, into the hands of employers in other districts, or they would be compelled to employ more men than the size of their establishments would accommodate. The result in either case would be general deterioration and retrogression in the industry of the district, a calamity of which the laborers and their families would have to bear a portion. At any rate, this is the view of the subject taken by the masters, and we confess that at this distance it seems reasonable. In order that the duration of the working day may be reduced without positive disaster to any, the reduction must be made simultaneously throughout the country, in which event the evils of less production and lowered material prosperity would be so distributed that the laborers in all sections of the country would suffer equally, and none could complain of injustice.

In selecting the time for the initiation of the strike, the Newcastle engineers and their International advisers manifested gross lack of foresight and prudence. Instead of choosing a season when the employers had large contracts on hand which they were bound under heavy penalties to complete against a given day, they threw work at a time when the machinery might lie idle with least loss to the owners, and when, besides, the labor market was well supplied. Confident of counteracting the latter condition, they seem to have taken no thought for the former. The consequence is that the masters are quite independent and resolute not to yield, while the men, somewhere about six thousand in number, have probably some time since exhausted their own pecuniary resources, and most likely draw funds for subsistence solely from the Treasury of the International. It is impossible to tell how great the resources of the Society may be, or how much money its officers may be willing to expend in sustaining a strike which, unsupported by similar movements in other parts of the island, does not appear likely to settle the question at issue. Besides what the Society has advanced for the maintenance of the men on strike, it has borne the expense of sending back to Berlin some hundreds of German laborers, who were brought over by the masters as substitutes. As the contest now stands, it is in some measure a struggle between the pockets of the capitalists and the treasury of KARL MARX. There are, however, elements at work which may secure victory to the former, even if Mr. MUNDELLA should not succeed in effecting an amicable adjustment of the quarrel by means of arbitration.

DOWN WITH PRETENDERS.

The rebuke administered to BUTLER by the Republicans of Massachusetts should admonish others, wherever found, who demand office in opposition to popular sentiment. He undertook to ride rough-shod over all opposition, and, unluckily for himself, went so far as to arouse the masses to a determined effort to put him down. And down he went. The result is creditable to those who helped to produce it, and should encourage similar efforts wherever similar attempts at office-getting are made. BUTLER undertook to show that the moral sense and public sentiment could be defied. Almost anywhere else he would perhaps have succeeded. New Englanders yet respect themselves at home, and are jealous of their standing abroad. When they cease to do this BUTLER may hope to be Governor. It is deeply to be regretted that there is not more of this feeling. It is needed in Pennsylvania. There is no longer a race of giants here, and we have ceased to breed statesmen, and this is the necessary outcome of the indifference into which the people have fallen and of their submission to the system whereby the offices are parceled out and nominations made. Men who systematically sell themselves to the lobby do not now hesitate to present themselves for Congress, and they will continue to do so with unvarying success so long as the people permit themselves to be held in subjection by the machinery which aspirants of this description put in operation. It has come to be an easy thing for purchasable members of Congress to obtain the indorsement of re-election over and over. He has only to be sufficiently industrious in "setting up" conventions,—the nomination once obtained, no matter how, the people fall into line as submissively as though they did not know the candidate was purchasable, with no higher purpose than to make money by supporting all sorts of subsidy jobs, and other schemes of the lobby.

This, at least, has been the experience of the past—of comparatively later times, it must be admitted, for there was a time when men, both honorable and capable men, ventured to aspire to the highest honors. We venture to hope, however, that there is going to be a change, and that the time is at hand when inflated frauds will not be tolerated. In Massachusetts, when it was feared that BUTLER, by stealing the march, would succeed, the resolve was taken if he did, to mutiny and dispose of him in that way. Though such a course did not become necessary, the resolve was a noble one, and is worthy of imitation whenever a candidate known to be unworthy of indorsement succeeds in procuring a nomination. We never heard that BUTLER sold his vote to the lobby. If he did, he was adroit enough to transact the business so that all men would not know it. If he is corrupt, he has wit, and he may ho'd his seat in Congress as long as he wishes to do so. He is no mere pretender, as some others are. For then it is to be hoped that there is something creditable to the people in store.

Have We a Charter—Does It Provide for Two Councils or One?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A friend has just placed in my hands a copy of the rules of the Councils of this city, which makes some revelations as to the regard for the Charter, and the way in which business is done that would have seemed incredible, if reported, and was account for all the blun-ders and much of the improvident legislation which have of late distinguished those bodies.

The first section of the fourth rule (for instance) that relates to the "conduct and business of debate," recites in terms that section of the Consolidation Act which provides that all ordinances or resolutions of a permanent nature, or involving the appropriation of money, shall be fully and distinctly read on *three* different days, unless *three-fourths* of the members shall dispense therewith, while the very next following section provides that "ordinances or resolutions from the other Council shall be taken up and read, and if no objection is made to the question of concurrence, they shall be considered as read three times; but if any objection is made, they should be considered as original business on second reading."

In the very face then of the charter an ordinance that has passed one Council is not to be read as required fully and distinctly on three several days, but *considered* as read when the *fact* is otherwise, on a motion for *concurrence*, if nobody objects—which is as much as to say that the law is nothing provided only that the Council *considers* that it has obeyed it, when, in point of fact, it has done no such thing, and all the guards which the law intended are contemptuously thrown away.

But this is not all. If anybody does object, although only on *first reading*, it is to be considered as read twice, and so two readings are formally substituted for the three which the law absolutely requires.

Again, it is provided by section 1 of rule 8 that Councils may, on motion, "meet in *joint session* for *debate and action* on any ordinance or resolution depending in either branch," and in such joint session "the concurrent affirmative vote of both branches shall be necessary for the *passage* of any motion, *resolution or ordinance*," the joint proceedings to be journalized by the clerks, but the *vote* of *each branch* recorded only by itself.

And by the 5th section of the same rule that "a vote shall be taken on the question of *ratification* in each chamber immediately upon the adjournment of the joint session, *without debate*."

Now here is the establishment of a new legislative organ unknown to the law, and as complete an abdication of the power and duties of the two branches of Councils as it is possible to imagine—all that is left to the proper law-making power, the two distinct bodies in which it is expressly lodged by the charter, and before each of which every ordinance or resolution is to be read fully and distinctly three different times, on as many different days, being the mere function of such *Joint Schedule*. That such a state of things could have been possible is almost beyond belief, and will surprise the whole country. That any valid ordinance to bind the people can be made in this way, is greatly to be doubted. But that any such rule could be lawfully made to bind a member of either branch, is a proposition which no sensible man could pretend for a moment to maintain.

Let the question then be made in the several Councils themselves, whether they can prevent *amendment or debate*, or put through an ordinance at a *single reading*, and we shall have an issue that the Courts will soon settle of the privileges in denial of which, but some tax-payer ask for an injunction on the first occasion when this attempt is renewed, and we shall then learn whether there is any law to govern the Councils, or whether they are a law only to themselves.

The only security the people have is in the observance of the charter, and full and free debate in both bodies. If two are unnecessary, and it is thought that they are only an obstacle to rapid and unconsidered appropriations, why then, in heaven's name, let us come down to one, and abolish the law that impedes the speed of the machine, and the improvements in the way of the enterprising speculators who want Parks and Water Works, under the pretense that they are urgent only because the people are suffering, and so anxious to bleed that they cannot allow them even the half-holiday of a Saturday afternoon.

LAW.

Have Outside Property Holders Any Rights in Pittsburgh?

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some anxious inquirer in the *Gazette* is desirous to know whether your correspondent, the "Tax-Payer," is not a resident of Allegheny.

He goes to the wrong shop, of course, for information, but as he evidently feels a great deal and is disturbed by it, and you have already stated that the disturbing agent is truly what he professes to be, a tax-payer, he will probably inform you what difference it makes whether he lives in Allegheny or not, and why it is that he should object to the efforts of your correspondent to save his property, if he is a tax-payer himself, unless he has some interest in a *job*? One would think that he ought rather to thank him.

If so happens that a very large proportion of the property from which the city government derives its largest revenues is owned by people outside, and particularly in Allegheny. As they have no votes, however, it would seem that they, above all others, ought to be allowed the humble privilege of *writing and remonstrating* at the least.

But is it to be considered that they have no rights at all, not even the right of *complaining*?

If this is to be the rule, it may as well be understood at once so that *outsiders* may know whether they are to be considered *interlopers* only, and may avoid putting their hands into the lion's mouth hereafter.

Unless it be so, however, what is the difference whether the writer lives in Allegheny or not?

A question much more pertinent would be whether the inquirer is himself a *freeholder* in Pittsburgh, and if so, what harm the "Tax-Payer" is doing him that he should be so curious to know his residence?

A TAX-PAYER.

The agony in Massachusetts is not yet over. To-day the Labor Reformers of that State hold their nominating Convention, and the Prohibitionists theirs. The Temperance Convention will probably indorse Washburne, the Republican nominee, who is claimed as a Prohibitionist. Wendell Phillips will preside at the Labor Reform Convention, and will in all likelihood substantially dictate the platform which we may expect to see compounded of equal parts of agrarianism and humanitarianism, both run stark mad. Judge Cowley, formerly editor of the *Lowell Courier*, will probably receive the nomination for Governor. He has been identified with the party since its organization; was the advocate of the ten-hour men before the Legislature, and has won some laurels by carrying through a bill providing for the incorporating of Labor Reform Societies. Last year the vote of Phillips, who ran for Governor on both the Labor Reform and Prohibitory tickets, was 21,446, of which probably two-thirds was cast by the former element. The leaders of the present movement count on a vote of about 40 thousand, although Butler's unexpected declaration at Worcester that he would abide by the decision of the Convention, has to a considerable extent demoralized the party, as he assured that he would not make explicit promises to run as their candidate, whether he received the regular Republican nomination or not, and that they have been outrageously and treacherously sold. Phillips, especially, is said to be most vehement in his denunciations of him, characterizing him as "a contemptible coward" and a "political swindler." The women suffragists, too, complain bitterly of his broken promises and their disregard of the Governor's sex had an advantage of its distinct agreement that he would be the candidate of these various factions in any event, they not only went into the different caucuses and secured the election of Butler delegates, as far as they were able, but that, at his express desire, they deferred their own conventions until after the Worcester meeting; although their personal wishes were to hold their own conventions earlier, and put Butler in nomination. Now that they, too, have had a taste of his quality as a demagogue, they are furious, and the Merrimacs they have gathered are of the trap which they planted, and not one of them has any right to complain.

Time was, and not so very long ago either, when the "smugglers" kept the whole coast country of England in a stir, and not a single blue coat was safe, under cover of which cargoes of illicit stores were not run ashore, to the heavy defrauding of the royal revenues. From certain returns just published by the Custom authorities of Great Britain, however, it appears that this contraband trade has been almost wholly broken up. There was during last year scarcely enough of tobacco taken to fill the great bowl of Queen Victoria's pipe. The list of seizures go to prove that defrauding the revenue, as a branch of distinct business, has been fairly given up. Out of the one hundred and ninety-eight cases of capture reported there were twenty-eight only in which the quantity of tobacco and cigars exceeded ten pounds. In a few instances the efforts to escape detection were picturesque, but not successful. Two ladies traveling from Ostend were discovered wearing tobacco and cigars as articles of dress; and the steward of the ship Libra, from Hamburg, was found to have ingeniously lined his pantry of the international goods. The only place where the old fashion of smuggling seems to have been kept up with any degree of energy is in the Isle of Wight, a spot famous for deeds of daring of this kind, and the scene of romantic encounters between coast-guards and smugglers in a novel by Mr. G. P. R. James. At Ventnor, twenty-five small casks containing seventy gallons of brandy, together with the boat in which the spirits had been brought to the island, were captured; and in the boat-conducting the affair was a notorious smuggler named Noah Williams." So the race of real smugglers is not quite extinct, although it is pretty nearly as rare as its collateral breed of professional highwaymen.

A SUPPLEMENTARY election takes place in California to-day, for two Judges of the Supreme Court, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and a number of local Judges. The Constitutional Amendment some years ago adopted requiring these separate judicial elections, will in all probability eventually be repealed; its object having been defeated by the act fixing them one month after the general elections, instead of having them come in alternate years only, and by the practice of nominating the Judiciary at the regular party conventions. The election of the Republican candidates is probable, since it is not likely California will reverse the verdict pronounced so decisively a month ago.

A GENERAL strike among the coal miners of the State of Indiana is imminent, and was expected to be inaugurated yesterday. The Miners' Union some time since notified the operators of the various mines throughout the State that if wages were not raised by the 1st of October a strike would follow. The demand for coal at present is larger than it has been for many months, as the Western rivers are all low and Indiana mines are pushed with heavy orders.

AN intimation has been given of an intention to press Frederick Hassaurek, editor of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund*, for the United States Senate, from Ohio, in place of John Sherman. Hassaurek is an adroit politician and a superb public speaker, both in German and English, the Sunset Cox of the German Republicans, although with more gravity and dignity than Cox, yet with like agility and full roadsing. He resembles Carl Schurz in some degree, although the fame of Schurz contains more brass and keel and deck-room, and he can carry more sail with less danger.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Arrangements are in progress for the establishment of an American line of steamers between New York and Antwerp, in Belgium. The government of the latter country has promised a cordial support to the undertaking.

Tea culture promises to become an important branch of American industry. The experiment of raising the plant was tried twenty-five years ago in South Carolina. More recently it has been repeated in North Carolina, Tennessee and California, with encouraging success. California especially with its Chinese population, and its high, rolling land, possesses the qualifications for a valuable tea-producing country, and is already so to a small extent.

Chicago is to have a hospital in which sick women will be treated. The institution has already been chartered, and there are flattering hopes that it will be entirely successful. Some of the most prominent physicians and surgeons will be upon the hospital staff.

A good natured man who had been nearly ruined by giving and accepting invitations to drink in a town of Nevada, and whose conscience was aroused by an attack of delirium tremens, now goes about with a revolver in his pocket and has given it to be generally understood that if any man asks him to take a drink he will shoot him on the spot.

Washington promises to be sadly off for hotel accommodations during the coming winter. Willard's has been closed since July, and will remain so. The Seaton House has been closed and rented to the government, while the Kirkwood is closed absolutely, and the furniture of the Metropolitan is advertised to be sold at auction. There have been added only two hotels to the list, Wormley's and the Hamilton House. These have been refitted, and, though small, will be first class in every other respect. The Arlington proprietors have leased contiguous houses, so as to be able to furnish accommodations for about one hundred additional guests.

A Duluth letter states that "the emigration agents now in Europe report that there will be as many as forty thousand emigrants arrive at Duluth next summer, bound for Dakota, Montana and Oregon. They would have been here before but there were no means to transport them westward, about two hundred and fifty miles, to their future homes. Forty thousand people in one season! What the result of their industry will be, who can tell: and the number will increase every year as the road progresses until an empire, so far as numbers are concerned, will have sprung up in the great northwest."

An old army officer who has spent much of his life in the west, represents that the climate of Dakota or Montana is more genial than even that of Kansas. There is not so much snow, the temperature is not so changeable and the winters are not as long. Horses and cattle are allowed to run out all winter, and the grass that abounds "puts them in such condition by spring that the horses are hard and fitted for any service, and the cattle are unsurpassed for killing." He considers the territories of Idaho and Montana, and thence westward, "absolutely the garden spot of America."

In the course of a recent discussion in Lancashire (England) sessions upon the earnings and cost of maintenance of prisoners in county jails, Mr. Ashworth stated that after twenty years' experience he had been led to believe that not 1 per cent. of the prisoners sent to jail are made any better, while 99 per cent. are made absolutely worse, and yet he could not avoid the conviction that when people did wrong they must be imprisoned.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* says a considerable number of the people refuse to be comforted by Prof. Agassiz's republication of the tidal wave predictions, and are still looking for it. An exchange, speaking of the expected wave, suggests that to be seen distinctly and unmistakably, a champagne bottle is required, filled with choice whisky, which must be placed to the mouth, the observer looking over the rim of the centre of the bottle. About the sixth application there will appear an enormous wave of tidal and watery appearance, about 6,666 feet high and several millions feet long. Great caution should be observed not to drink too much of the water.

There are one thousand two hundred paper mills in the United States at present, which produce annually five hundred thousand pounds of paper, and the demand is still greater than the supply, nearly any foreign paper is now imported, and that chiefly of an inferior quality, from Belgium, were the production is cheap. Large quantities of rags are imported, as much as ninety thousand pounds having come into this country from England during the past year.

Tuttle's comet, the only one of the many discovered by him having a short period, now reappears in the heavens for the first time, in accordance with prediction. Its periodical character was first recognized on the occasion of its last appearance, in the year 1858. Calculation then showed that it revolved round the sun once in thirteen years. It reaches its perihelion on the last day of November, one month before the earth's comet. Its predicted path may among the stars lies through constellations in the morning skies.

The late terrible explosion at Stonemarket, England, revealed the delicately dangerous properties of gun-cotton, and the investigations that followed have led to conclusions not at all comforting. It is stated gun-cotton may explode without "detonator ignition," which means that without eternal vigilance in guarding against certain conditions, the staff will go off by spontaneous combustion and make way with any cavity wherever it hits. Under ordinary circumstances it will explode at a temperature of 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Vibratory concussion, such as caused by ordinance fired on board a ship or the rattling of a train of cars, will set it off. It is explosive with deadly results. The risks seem such, all things considered, that the use of gun-cotton must be forever abandoned, unless some means can be devised to render it harmless to the carriers.

A wooden railway, four feet eight and a-half inches gauge, is being constructed in the province of Quebec, Canada. The rails are of maple, four by seven inches, and fourteen feet long; the ties of hemlock and tamarac. The cost of the line, thirty miles long, including stations, car and locomotive sheds, engine and repairing shops, engine and tender, two passenger cars, eight grain cars, and seventy-five wood cars, is $2,000 a mile, and in this amount are also included land damages, fences, &c. It is experimental trip has been made on the completed portion of the road, the train going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and running with remarkable smoothness.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood, in one of her letters from the far West, speaks of a lady, Mrs. Abbott, who "was once a passenger in a stage coach which was attacked on the plains by a band of chivalrous Cheyennes. She was armed, with several revolvers sticking in her arms and shoulders. These romantic mementoes, these primitive relics, should doubtless have consoled her and her fortunate foe (real gentle with the flaring red man, but I don't think they did."

The collection of portraits of signers of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, has just been increased by the addition of a copy of a picture by Trumbull of Hon. Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire, presented by one of his descendants. Bids will be received for Stone Ballast, Rolling Mill Cinder, or Furnace Cinder. Cinder to be clear of all coal material. Information obtained at the Company's Office in reference to the Ballast. Bids addressed to J. M. MYERS, Chief Engineer.

The English Bishop of Lichfield, who is coming to America to attend the Episcopal General Convention in Philadelphia, is George Augustus Selwyn, who for many years a leading missionary in New Zealand.

When Brigham Young received the ten boxes containing the imported silk dresses and cashmere shawls for his thirty wives, he said to a friend: "Ah, if you knew the cost of those goods, you would not believe for a moment that I am a polygamist. It is an earthly pleasure. No, sir! It is with me a stern duty."

Ole Bull continues seriously ill in Maine, and his friends fear that he may not recover, owing to his age and his recently impaired constitution.

Ex-Gov. James M. Ashley is temporarily sojourning at Yellow Springs, Ohio, with his family. Some days ago the Governor's son had an altercation with the Marshal of that village, in which the son came off second best, and in a badly damaged condition. The parental Ashley and the Marshal arrested for assault and battery on his beloved progeny. The trial came off the other day, the Governor acting as attorney for plaintiff, and the result was the Marshal was bound over to answer at Court.

An Unprotected System.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defense against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and helpless as a babe, under the pernicious assaults of chills and fever, or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safe guard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, and bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both those purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead, under the title of bitters. They are prepared by unskilful experimentors, who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of

Silks and Velvets,

Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
Ponsor's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

WHISKIES.

Littell & Mechling,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors,

237 Liberty and 244 Penn Sts.

OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING WELL KNOWN BRANDS OF

Whiskies.

317 Bbls. McKim, One to Five Years Old.
455 Bbls. Golden Wedding, One to Three Years Old.
100 Bbls. Family Circle, One Year Old.
368 Bbls. Wm. Lee, One to Three Years Old.
312 Bbls. Jones and Brinker, One to Three Years Old.
228 Bbls. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., One to Five Years Old.
92 Bbls. S. C. Mecracken & Co., Three Years Old.
65 Bbls. A. J. Caton, Four Years Old.
52 Bbls. Mestrezat, Three Years Old.
200 Bbls. Own Brand, D, Two Years Old.
150 Bbls. Own Brand, O V, Three Years Old.
100 Bbls. Own Brand, S S S, Four Years Old.
100 Bbls. Own Brand, M, Five Years Old.

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO PURCHASERS.

☞ See Fourth Page for Wines, &c. 9p

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

☞ Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

EDUCATIONAL.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of thirty years of successful operation. Every facility is afforded for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 Professors and Teachers. For Circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

Beaver Seminary and Musical Institute

Opens its Seventeenth Year Sept. 12.

Extensive Grounds, healthful location, Rooms well furnished, ventilated by gas-stoves. Every facility therein Ancient and Modern Languages and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Send for Catalogue to the Principal.

REV. R. T. TAYLOR, Beaver, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, September 23, 1871.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Proposals for Grading and Curbing Collins avenue, from Penn avenue to Hoevler street, will be received at the office of D. R. Coon & Son until WEDNESDAY, October 4th. Also, for Paving the same. Specifications can be seen at the above office.

A. MOHLER,
D. R. COON,
J. PARKER,
R. D. BEATTY,
J. GANSTER.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CHARLESTON RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED Until October 10th for Ballasting Sections 1, 2 and 3 of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. Bids will be received for Stone Ballast, Rolling Mill Cinder, or Furnace Cinder. Cinder to be clear of all coal material. Information obtained at the Company's Office in reference to the Ballast. Bids addressed to J. M. MYERS, Chief Engineer.

THE CHEAPEST WHOLESALE Boot and Shoe House IN THE CITY.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 and 55 Wood Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A VERY LARGE FALL STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes AND RUBBERS,

Comprising all Styles and Qualities, bought at the Lowest Cash Prices direct from the Manufacturers, and will be sold at the Lowest New York and Boston Prices, thus saving freight and expense.

Agent for Philadelphia Manufactured Goods at Factory Prices.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED DAILY.

ORDERS FROM COUNTRY DEALERS PROMPTLY FILLED AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

County Merchants, when in the city, call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save TEN PER CENT. by buying here.

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and Insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

G. C. Bailey & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND WOOD CASE Hydrants and Street Washers

These are sold at the same price as the ordinary Hydrant, and are superior articles. Their construction allows all repairs to be made without digging up thus saving trouble and expense. Call and examine.

No. 6 NINTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

AT $1 33

LADIES BALMORAL SKIRTS

EXTRA HEAVY, A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 10c, Ladies' Merino Hose.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c, Gent's Merino Drawers.
At 37½c, Gent's Calico Shirts.
At $2, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, a great bargain.
At $2 00 and $2 25 Sacque Woolen Shawls—full size.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

SACQUES AND SCARFS.

Broche and Woolen Shawls.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, COMFORTS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Table Linens.
Shirts, Skirts, Underwear.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers.
Plumes, Hosiery,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

We have unsurpassed facilities for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

CONVERSION

U. S. Five-Twenty

BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issues of 1862, which the undersigned are notified of announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be paid off in December next, have applied to me for information as to whether I desire to consider the question of conversion, unless they can exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, offering an average rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

In reply to the attention of investors to RELIABLE HOME CITY BANKS, which we are offering for sale, ranging from SEVEN to EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY EVENING, October 3, 1871.

Our bankers report that many Government bonds which have been held ever since they were first issued, are now coming into the market, and that more than diverted are seeking other forms of investment. Trust funds and those of moderate means want securities free from speculative uncertainties. Only those who are able to tie up and wait to buy bonds of first-class railroads that promise great returns and pay large rates of interest, our local city) secure ties are the best form of investment for those who wish absolute security.

The bonds issued under the provisions of the "Penn avenue act" are the best bonds they can issue; for, besides having the faith and credit of the city pledged for their redemption and for the payment of the interest, they are a *first mortgage* on all property abutting on the avenue improved. They are being placed by Messrs. McVay & Co.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. Nevin, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 59 Smithfield street:

Pittsburgh Gas Company	99 75
Bank of Pittsburgh	74 00
Citizens' National Bank	75 00
Allegheny National Bank	69 00
Exchange National Bank	54 00
Fourth Street Bridge	42 75
Pittsburgh Insurance Company	11

James H. Reed & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6-20s of 1881	114
United States 5-20s of 1862	110½
United States 5-20s of 1864	110½
United States 5-20s of 1865	110½
United States 10-40s	107
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1862	114
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1867	114
Union Pacific Railroad	69
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Lawrence Pacific	104

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115	115
10-40s			
Gold	114½	114½	114½

—The Treasury schedule of bond purchase and gold sales for October was officially announced yesterday morning, and is as follows:

BOND PURCHASES.

Wednesday, October 4	$2,000,000
Wednesday, October 11	2,000,000
Wednesday, October 18	2,000,000
Wednesday, October 25	2,000,000
Total	$8,000,000

GOLD SALES.

Thursday, October 5	$2,000,000
Tuesday, October 10	2,000,000
Thursday, October 19	2,000,000
Thursday, October 26	2,000,000
Total	$8,000,000

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says: The stock speculation has been very tame thus far to-day, the market showing some weakness early in the day, but becoming firm during the last hours. The leading stocks are in very strong hands, and whenever the propensity of one serious disturbance in the money market ceases, there will be a rush to engage new purchases at prices. Should the money market, however, remain disturbed for a long time, it is clear that stocks will not rise much further; while, if money should become very easy, prices will probably go higher. The "street" interest in the market is not of a character to inspire the operators for a rise to go against the tide of adverse circumstances, but rather to operate on either a small advance or a small decline. In a word, if a rise can be realized on a moderate scale, profits of one per cent. and less are taken with satisfaction.

The dominant stock. The railway share speculation was exceedingly tame and nothingness. The bulls for a time succeeded in depressing prices, and kept advancing them after the second board, when the chorus set in again on the "bear" side, assisted by the announcement of the Treasury's bond and gold sales in the future. The different railroads will unfortunately increase their mileage, as the grain crop is pouring itself from the West to interested. Following this is the movement of the long crop, which will continue to add to the earnings of the different roads. This gives the commission a splendid opportunity to unload their stocks on the public, as they can secure the public's patronage. Though the bulls would be content to sell out a portion of the loans which they have accumulated, we also believe they would accept a little less and consider themselves fortunate.

The *Times* makes the following comparison of the course of the stock market recently and October 1st, 1870:

	Oct. 3, '71.	Oct. 1, '70.
American Gold	114⅞	114
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	114	114
U. S. 6-20s, January and July	114⅞	114
U. S. 5-20s, 10-40s	107	107
California 7's, 1875	114	114
Union Pacific 6's cents	92	92
Ten Central	92	92
N. Y. Central scrip	104	104
Rock Island	102⅛	100
Fort Wayne	102⅛	100
Northwest common	82	82
Northwest preferred	87	87
Reading	102⅛	100
Ohio and Mississippi	30	30
St. Paul common	82	82
St. Paul preferred	87	87
Toledo and Wabash	42	42
Toledo and Wabash preferred	70	70
Illinois Central	124	124
Erie	21⅝	21⅝

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92
Philadelphia and Erie	37
Lehigh Navigation	
Catawissa preferred	40
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	70
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59
North Pennsylvania Railroad	30
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	20
Reading	92

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upward on collateral and well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, October 3, 1871.

The arrivals of cattle to this time have been light, and there is no doubt have been caused by the heavy arrivals and low prices last week. The number of buyers was not so large as usual. The New York market was better yesterday than on Friday last and this has improved the feeling and tone of the market here. Prime fat cattle are held by sellers at figures no higher than quotations of last week, but as yet trade is slow and very few have changed hands. Common and feeding cattle have not changed any in price, and buyers refuse to purchase unless they can be urged for last weeks prices. The following are to operations ruling: Extras, 1,200 to 1,300 steers, $6 25 to $6 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00 to $6 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $4 00 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 50 to 3 50; stock steers, one to 1,000, $3 25 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs are heavy and in quality fair. The market to-day is dull; the demand is light and is very few selling. The tone of the market is weak and inclined downward. The following are the ruling quotations: Extra Philadelphia, $5 00 to $5 10; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $5 00; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 60 to $4 75; rough to common, $3 50 to 4 00.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep heavy. The number of buyers here not so large as usual. The demand is light and buyers are holding off and waiting to purchase at lower prices. Under these influences trade was very slow to-day and the feeling not very good, prices are no lower and unless a better feeling prevails the market will be anything but satisfactory. The following are the rates ruling for the different kinds and grades: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 12½ to 5 25; good to prime, 90 to 95 lbs, $4 90 to 5 00; common to fair, 80 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to 4 75; stock to common, 60 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to 4 00; lambs to common, 60 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to 4 00; lambs to common, 60 to 75 lbs, $3 50 to 4 00; lambs

THE VERY LATEST.

FREE LOVE.

The Tiltonian View of Marriage and Divorce—Marriages Binding Only So Long as Love Lasts.

CINCINNATI, October 3.—Theodore Tilton has addressed a letter to one of the Chicago papers, which is published this afternoon, in which he gives his views of marriage and divorce. He gives an epitome of his speech, as follows: "I believe in the love of one man and one woman, these twain, these only, and these to the uttermost. So long as this pair faithfully love each other, neither of the twain is free to seek elsewhere another mate. To do so would in my view be treachery to human nature, and crime against the soul. I believe that this pure love between two congenital breasts, each finding heart's ease in the other, is the only moral, and, therefore, the only possible justification of any union, with that of marriage or otherwise, or which these twain become one flesh. I believe that a marriage covenant, a contract whose essential terms are to live, to honor and to cherish, remains in force according as the two parties continue to love, and to use such, indeed when, instead of loving, they hate, and instead of honoring they despise, and instead of cherishing they loathe. I believe that the civil law, in compelling either or both parties to such a case to abide together, is guilty of enforced adultery with a confession for which I find no sanction in the Christian religion, and which is the greatest injustice in existing legislation of States or nations."

THE MORMON IMBROGLIO.

Brigham Young Not Admitted to Bail—The Hawkins Case—Arrest of the Mayor of Salt Lake—All Quiet and no Indication of Trouble.

SALT LAKE, October 3.—In court this morning the counsel for Brigham Young having stated that he was sick and unable to appear, the court said he be admitted to bail. Judge McKean said if the prisoner was sick he might remain in his house ungnarded for the present, but that the motion to admit to bail could not be entertained until the prisoner appeared at the bar of the court. In the Hawkins case, the motion made to quash the indictment was overruled, and time granted to file a plea in abatement. All is quiet, and there are no indications of trouble. Daniel H. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City and Third Counselor of the Mormon Church, was arrested this afternoon by United States Marshal Patrick, upon a writ issued by the grand jury, charging him, under the Utah statutes, with lewdly and lasciviously cohabiting with one Louisa Free, whom Wells claims as one of his wives. The accused was taken before Judge McKean and held to bail in $5,000 to answer at the present term of court. In this case, as in that of Brigham Young on a similar charge, Major Charles H. Hempstead and Hon. Tom. Fitch are counsel for the defense.

POLITICAL.

Cassius M. Clay at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 3.—Cassius M. Clay spoke here to-night to a large audience. He was introduced by ex-Lieutenant Governor Stalmaret, and quite a number of prominent Republicans were on the platform. Mr. Clay traced the rise and progress of the Republican party from the earliest known period of its existence. He believed the present crystalization the highest yet attained, and the salvation of the liberties of the American people better now than at any previous time. He said the present political situation should be accepted. The great cause of the Southern people have no antipathy to the Southern people, and the latter are now in another and an unfavorable government. It is only the Democratic party who have gone into the Republican party that are keeping up the antagonism and endeavoring to set the whites against the blacks. He interested over a good deal of the subject, and closed with a speech which was even more severe upon President Grant than that Senator is.

Connecticut Town Elections.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 3.—Returns from the towns show that the Republicans carried on Monday all the Democratic 5's, and 106 mixed tickets were elected.

N. Y. DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Arrival of Boss Tweed—Twenty Car Loads of Roughs to Take a Hand.

ROCHESTER, October 3, 11 P. M.—Senator Tweed and T. Fields reached the city with a large delegation of New Yorkers about ten o'clock this evening. on entering the Osborne House Tweed was greeted with applause. Appearing to indicate a severe fight on the convention to-morrow. It is stated that the state committee proposed as temporary chairman to-morrow Timothy C. Campbell, of New York, and that politics will be brought to the convention, and strong force is present. E. Robinson, it is thought, will be temporary chairman.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

JERRY DIXEY, a colored man, who has been in prison at Philadelphia during the past eleven years for murder committed in 1857, died in prison yesterday. He has been in solitary confinement since the death, with the warrant for his execution unsigned.

A meeting of citizens of Franklin county, Tennessee, was held at Winchester on Monday, to take into consideration the hanging by mankind men last week of three negroes. Colonel Calyar, of Nashville, addressed the meeting. On the close a group of seventy-five citizens were summoned by the Sheriff and went in search of the marauders.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League of America, was held in Philadelphia yesterday. The important business was transacted in secret session.

The Agricultural Congress assembled in Nashville yesterday. Representatives were present from Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Mississippi. Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, was temporary Chairman.

Gen. W. B. Stokes left Nashville for Washington yesterday. It is supposed he desires the United States Marshalship now vacant.

Gov. Senter declines sending his message to the Legislature—something unusual in the legislative history of Tennessee.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE PA., October 3.—The Courier reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

500 bbls upper road, T. P. Co., spot	$5 08
1,000 bbls do do do	5 08
500 bbls do P. Co. do	4 93
1,000 bbls do Church run	4 87½
500 bbls do do do	4 87½
500 bbls do do, 5 c. all the year	4 40
500 bbls do do do	4 40
500 bbls Petroleum Center merchantable, spot	4 95
1,000 bbls do do do	4 95
500 bbls do do gravity do	4 95
500 bbls do do do	4 95
500 bbls do do do 30 days	4 95
500 bbls do do do do	4 95
500 bbls Oil City do do	5 00
500 bbls do do do do	5 00

We note a considerable very quiet market and transactions are confined to network. The upper road sellers are scarce at $5 00, while $4 50 is the price offered; $4 95 is required for a good quality on the lower road, and $5 10 pretty firmly demanded at Oil City.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, October 3.—Cattle—Receipts 6,300, or 27 car loads, 20 to 30 cars unsold; prime steers dull and lower, and declined 15c for common to medium grade; choice unchanged; Wintermen, Chapman & Co. sold 19 cars Michigan, 1,211 lbs, at $5 60; 18 cars Illinois, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, at $5 60; 19 cars Illinois, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, at $5 60; 20 cars Ohio, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 20 do choice, 1,361 to 1,400 lbs, at $5 60; 16 do do, 1,300 lbs, at $5 60; Rosenfield and prices lower, with a declined demand; sales 231 head at $5 25@5 60; Hogs—Receipts 11,000, half of which were through; 4,000 left over; market dull, heavy and lower; sold, with the pens full, sales at $4 50@5 00 for medium to choice.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., October 3.—Beef cattle—Receipts 750; sales quiet for inferior lots, and prices hardly as firm for choice stock, but the supply of beef kinds are fairly active; sales 600 cattle at $8 50@9 25; first quality $8 25; second $7 50@8 00; third $6 50@7 50. Sheep—Receipts 2,000; no perceptible change in prices; sales in lots at $2 75@5 each.

STATE POLITICS.

Following is the Republican ticket in Northampton county: Associate Judges, Richard Camblos, Theodore Snell; Assembly, John Goodman, Abraham S. Howell; Sheriff, John Geissinger; County Treasurer, Owen Walter; District Attorney, Frank Roeder; County Commissioner, James Schug; Poor Director, Daniel Pritchard; Coroner, Paul Lentz; Auditor, George W. Gross; Surveyor, Jacob Fatzinger; Commissioner Clerk, Aaron Smith.

Mr. Charles R. Porter has been nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Legislative District of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William Duffy.

The Republican conferees of York and Adams counties have nominated Robert G. McCreary, Esq., of Adams, for President Judge, and Dr. A. C. Herbert, of York, for State Senator.

Mr. Richard Vaux and the other gentlemen in the Democratic party who protest against the "new doctrine," claim that the platform of the Constitutional one must be accepted as the principles and creeds of the party. Said platform is unhesitatingly in favor of free trade.

How People are Paid in Germany.

There is no civilized country where work is so poorly paid as in Germany, or where the wages are in such disproportion to the expenses of living. The average earning of a workingman is four thalers per week (a thaler is 66½ cents of American goods), while it requires for a family of six persons at least eight thalers. The result, says a Berlin correspondent, is a series of efforts at cheap living, cheap engagement, and general self-denial. It is only a master workman that commands one thaler per day. I know of one who, to secure this sum, which is absolutely required for his family, rises at three in the morning and manages a steam-engine till nine o'clock at night. He works on every week through the whole night and on Sunday without any additional wages. A common day laborer, who has to content no ends, is glad to get employment at seventy cents a day. Waiters in the hotels and restaurants do not average this. Male "help" generally does not obtain a higher salary than from fifteen dollars a year. Higher work gets gradually better paid, but only in exceptional cases.

A teacher in the common schools gets from $100 to $200 a year. In gymnasiums, or what corresponds to our colleges, the professors, who are required to be graduates of one of the great universities, get on an average $600. A professor in a university may get more than $800, besides the fees of his hearers, of course the great leading lights in the schools, the professors of medicine or geography, who belong to a special class of which I shall speak presently, get better. Tutors in the wealthy families, a position which the great Kant and nearly every German literature has filled, rarely get more than $200 a year. Even a graduate or a university, who speaks, like a native, English, French, English and Italian, and can read not only Greek and Latin, but also Hebrew and Russian, and who is, besides, a professional historian, and has published translations in the literature and times of Hostrid, on which subject he is no mean authority, receives $600 a year in addition to his salary.

The Government counsellors, as they are called—lawyers, physicians, school-directors, etc.—who have the management of the matters pertaining to their several departments in the different kingdoms and States, and are elected for life by the Government, get an annuity of $1,500. This, however, is the consummation of their ambition. They are not, as in free countries, from hereditary possessions or large pensions, are confined to live in a style quite different from the "people." From these I shall select there is a rapid increase in the salaries, or endowments rather. This class, including the army and police officers and the nobility, have about all the wealth, while the laboring classes have none.

Imports the week ending Saturday over 19,000 barrels of petroleum were received at this port. The stock now on hand is 40,000 barrels. During the same time 1,566,000 gallons were exported, the principal portion of which was for Liverpool. Another cargo, 28,000 gallons, Yearly-four vessels are loading with oil.

There were in port on Saturday loading and unloading except Swede steamships, among which is the barque of the new Swedish line, which arrived here some thirty days, and twenty-three schooners a total of 58. In the month of September 1,000 vessels of all sizes arrived at the port.—*Press, 28.*

A CURIOUS TRADITION.

Spanish Cruelty to the Arizonan Indians in the Time of Cortez.

A western correspondent relates the story of a remarkable tradition among the Indians in Arizona. It is a description of Spanish cruelty exercised on the pioneer forefathers of the Southern tribes, and dates back to the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, or a subsequent visit to that country by Spanish adventurers. This tradition of cruelty on the part of the white strangers has been handed down from generation to generation among those savages, and is one of the great causes of Indian hostility to white settlers at the present day. The Indian vow of revenge on the whites for this unheard-of cruelty was handed down with the tradition, and still exists into the breasts of Indian warriors. An old Indian brave relates the story thus:

Many winters ago the young men of the tribe, who had been to the south-ward, brought back strange tales from the tribes which lived on the stores of the great salt water. Large vessels with white and wide spread skins above them had appeared, and they were filled with white men who were long knives and shining breast plates, dug in the ground and washed the earth in search of yellow lumps. As the medicine men could not, shorten cane of greater cruelties practiced by these men upon all those who attempted to thwart them, and taught, was only satisfy them but gold. Soon a message came that the strangers were in the tribe for the purpose of hunting upon their lands. Valiantly they fought for the privilege of passing through their country. The place of meeting was in the head of a deep and narrow valley, where the rocks formed a deep amphitheater, and at the appointed day the tribe, to a man, were assembled, and with them their women and their young. The strangers had already fought their vast allies of their medicine gifts lay covered with a canvas. The Indians were instructed to gather in a fields made up of the carcasses of these the wonderful strangers, with banners streaming, trumpets braying, and armor flashing back the sunlight into the faces of the grand men, to whom they were told to the children, and deep in their heart of hearts the Indians plotted a death for every drop of their weak way, at every season, time and place, where they visited the punishment upon their traditionary enemies.

Spirited Description of Shanghai Weather.

Hon. James Brooks, in one of his letters from China to the New York *Express*, thus describes the state of the weather at Shanghai during his visit to that place:

The thermometer is the biggest liar that ever lived. It is only 95 or 98 here at night, and 100 or 102 by day, and yet it is hotter, intensely hotter, than I have felt it in the Negro Confederacy, coming from the Geysers, in July, at 118, or on the sands of Egypt. Thermometers, therefore, I have no hesitation in saying, lie, not exactly in words, or figures, or letters, but in spirit. Mercury is a corrector, as said. I am suffocating here! I can't get breath enough! What would I give for a little of the air so much more for a typhoon, even if a destructive one! There is not air, night nor day, to breathe. The heat is softer by night than by day. There is no sleep in this town! Sleep, in the proper sense, the monquitoes would eat you up, if you did not shut out over you the well-fortunated net. A mattress is impossible at this season. The only way to get any comfortable rest would stick you to the mattress. Never, never, under pain of purgatory, come here in July, or August. They say you can breathe, and give, and sweep, in all the other months of the year, but if you let me know before I am, and come, and drink deep, get exactly the Persian wine they used to drink in the days of Solomon the sweet, fresh, champagne, porter, beer, and ice, and ice, and ice